

# The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art. Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At \$2.00 per annum, strictly in advance—  
\$2.50 if not; \$2.75, if payment is delayed.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements \$1.25 per square for 3 weeks;  
25 for each cent.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

VOL. LXV.

GETTYSBURG, PA., TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 9, 1865.

NO. 27.

## Professional Cards.

**Claim Agency.**  
THE undersigned will attend to the Collection of Claims against the U. S. Government, including Military Bounties, Back Pay, Pensions, Forfeits, &c., either in the Court of Claims, or before any of the Departments at Washington.

R. G. MOOREHEAD,  
Attorney at Law, Gettysburg, Pa.  
Oct. 21, 1862.

**D. McCONAUGHY,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
OFFICE removed to one door west of Buchanan's (Drug & Book Store, Chambersburg street).

**A. J. COVIE,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
WILL promptly attend to collections and all other business entrusted to him—Office between E. and F. streets, and between the Court and the Court House, Gettysburg, Pa.

**J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.**  
Sept. 5.

**HAS his Office** one door west of the Lutheran Church, on Chambersburg St., opposite Dr. R. Hornor's Drug Store, where persons wishing to have any dental operations performed are respectfully invited to call.

**REFERENCES.**  
Rev. C. P. Krauch, D.D., Prof. Muhlenberg,  
Prof. M. Jacobs, " M. L. Stuever,  
" H. L. Baugher, Dr. H. S. Huber.

**Removal.**  
DR. WILLE'S building, to the corner of Baltimore and High streets, opposite the Presbyterian Church. Residence adjoining the office April 7, 1865.

**CANNON'S**  
**MARBLE WORKS,**  
Baltimore-street, near the Diamond,  
GETTYSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.  
Every description of work, executed in the finest style of the art. Jan. 17-18.

**Gettysburg Marble Yard.**  
**MEALS & BRO.**  
In East York street, Gettysburg, Pa.

WHERE they are prepared to furnish all kinds of work in their line, such as MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVESTONES, MANTELS, &c., at the shortest notice, and as cheap as the cheapest. Give us a call.

Produce taken in exchange for work Gettysburg, May 27.

**John W. Tipton,**  
FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan's Hotel,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call. Dec. 5.

**Another Change in the Hat & Shoe Business.**  
A COBEAN, having associated with him in business J. S. CRAWFORD, who purchased the business of J. S. CRAWFORD, respectfully announces to the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that the business will be continued at the Old Stand on Chambersburg street, by A. COBEAN & Co. who will constantly keep on hand a large stock of Goods, in the line of Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet bags, Umbrellas, &c., and they will also continue the Manufacture of Shoes.

From their long experience in all the above branches, they flatter themselves that they can please the public, and will sell cheap for cash.

A. COBEAN,  
J. S. CRAWFORD,  
Doing business under the name & firm of A. COBEAN & Co.  
Feb. 1, 1865.

**New Goods!—Large Stock!**  
MERCHANT TAILORING.

JACOBS & BRO.  
have just received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,  
Cassinet, Jeans, &c., with many other goods for spring and summer wear.

They are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner. The Fashions are regularly received, and clothing made in any desired style. They always make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be substantial.

They ask a continuance of the public's patronage, resolved by good work and moderate charges to earn it.

Gettysburg, April 9.

**The Popular 7-30 Loan.**  
The First National Bank of Gettysburg, has been designated a Depository and Financial Agent of the United States, and will furnish the popular 7-30 Coupon Notes, free from all tax, and convertible at maturity into 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 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**John L. Holtzworth,**  
In addition to his Book and Shoe Store, has engaged the services of an experienced Shoemaker, and is now prepared to manufacture work to order and to attend to all kinds of repairing promptly. Jan. 3.

**Battle-Field Views,**  
A FULL set of Photographs views of the Battle Field of Gettysburg, form a splendid gift for the Holidays; the first copy published can be seen at the Excelsior Gallery. TYSON & BRO.

**REVENUE STAMPS** of every denomination, constantly on hand and for sale at the First National Bank of Gettysburg.

**R. T. TUBBS** Celebrated Derby Conditioners, powders for Horses and Cattle for sale at Dr. R. Hornor's Drug Store. Jan. 13.

**BLANKET SHAWLS**, all varieties and prices at A. Scott & Son's cheap-store.

**HARDWARE AND IRON**, Paints and Oils of every description, at greatly reduced prices, at FAIRBANKS'S.

## Choice Poetry.

An American Forest in Spring.

BY ALFRED D. STUART.

Now fluttering breeze—now stormy blast,  
Mid rain, then blustering snow—  
Winter's stern fettering cold has passed,  
But sweet Spring, where art thou?

The white cloud floats and swells in air,  
The broad bright sunshine's golden hair  
Bathes the still frozen earth;  
'Tis changed—above, black vapors roll—  
We turn from our expected stroll,  
And seek the blinding hail.

Hark!—that sweet carol! with delight  
We leave the stifling room—  
The little blue bird meets our sight—  
Spring, glorious Spring, has come!

The south-wind's balmy in the air,  
Where its long fingers mount the fern,  
The violet, nestling low,  
Casts back the white lid of its urn,  
Its purple streaks to show.

Beautiful blossom! first to rise  
And smile beneath Spring's waking skies,  
The corner of the band  
Of blooming flowers—what feelings sweet  
Gush as the silvery gem we meet  
Upon its slender wand!

Warmer is each successive sky,  
More soft the breezes pass,  
The maple's gems of crimson lie  
Upon the thick green grass:

The dog-wood sheds its clusters white,  
The melting snow wreaths everywhere  
Are leaping off in showers,  
Tells that her flowers and leaves and buds  
And birds will soon be ours.

A few soft sunny days have shown,  
The air has lost its chill:  
A bright green tint succeeds the brown  
Upon the southern hill.

Off to the woods—a pleasant scene;  
Here sprouts the fresh young winter-green,  
There swells a mossy mound:  
Though in the hollow, drifts are piled,  
The wandering wind is sweet and wild,  
The flowers are bursting round.

The birch has dropped its tawny slight,  
Cowslips are round the rill:  
The thrasher whistles in the glen,  
Flutters about the warbling wren,  
And swamps have voices shrill.

A simultaneous burst of leaves  
Has clothed the forest now;  
A single day's bright sunshine weaves  
This vivid gorgeous show.

Masses of shade are cast beneath,  
The flowers are spread in varied wreath,  
Night brings its soft, sweet moon,  
Morn weaves in mist, and twilight gray  
Weeps its bright dew, and smiling May  
Melts into blooming June!

Between the Blankets.

Some people take their cares and troubles to bed with them. It is a bad plan, for they are diabolical bed fellows. Even if tired "Nature's sweet restorer" whips the spirit laud in the midst of its repining and forebodings, there is no comfort for it there.

Of the last, sad waking thoughts are born visible fangs that haunt us in the realm of Morpheus, which we fight with horror all night long. Happy are those who can put off their day troubles with their day clothing, and, as they assume the horizontal, forget all the annoyances that belong to perpendicular life. We have known people who could do all this—individuals, who, after struggling from morning till night in clouds of despair, and getting miserably benumbed by Giant Despair, no sooner slipped between the sheets than the Angel of Sleep, who seemed to have been lying in wait there to bleed them, took them on her wings and bore them to Elysium. To fight over again in bed the battles of life, as many do in their slumbers, is a miserable business.

Still more unpleasant is it to be surrounded in sleep by all sorts of vague and impossible phantasms, which are none the less disagreeable than they are utterly absurd. Worst of all is to lie through the weary watches of the night, self-tormented. The best thing that nervous, highly impressionable, fidgety people can do after getting into bed, is to lie resolutely still and try to abstract their minds from the occurrences of the day. The power of doing this is natural to many, but it may also be acquired by persevering effort. The will of the weakest is a mighty instrument when fairly brought into play.

**Domestic Happiness in Africa.**  
Captain Grant, in his "Walk Across Africa," thus describes the home of a wealthy Indian, a benevolent old man, who had an establishment of three hundred native men and women around him:—"At three o'clock in the morning Moosam, who had led a hard life in his day, would call out for his little pile of opium, which he never missed for forty years. This would brighten him up till noon. He would then transact business, chat, and give you the gossip at any hour you might sit by him on his carpet. To us it seemed strange that he never stopped talking when prayers from the Koran were being read to him by a 'Book-keeper' or Madagascarian man. Perhaps he had little respect for the officiating priest, as the same reverend and learned man was accustomed to make him his shirts! After a mid-day sleep, he would refresh himself with a second but larger pill, transact business, and so end the day. The harem department presented a more domestic scene. At dawn, women in robes of colored chills, their hair neatly plaited, gave fresh milk to the swarm of black cats, or churned butter in gourd, by rocking it to and fro on their laps. By seven o'clock the whole place was swept clean—Some of the household fed the game fowls, or looked after the ducks and geese; two women chained by the neck fetched firewood, or ground corn at a stone; children would eat together without dispute, because a matron presided over them—all were quiet, industrious beings, never idle, and as happy as the day was long. When any of Moosam's wives gave birth to a child there was universal rejoicing; the infant was brought to show its sex; and when one died, the shrill laments of the women were heard all night long. When a child misbehaved, we white men were pointed at to frighten it, as nurses at home too often do with ghost stories."

**Shylock, the New York "gossip"** of the Franklin Repository, alludes as follows to one of the prevailing fashions:

"One sees on the street some queer styles of hair dressing, among which the ugliest is the water-fall. It is a matter of surprise to the uninitiated how the women can raise so much hair; but if these same innocents would only notice the store windows, they would see enormous rolls of horse hair, etc., for the purpose of filling out the thin hair of the fair sex; and water-falls ready made to be pinned on the occiput. What a set of humbugs we are! A favorite style of wearing the hair can readily be imitated by our bright-cheeked country girls; thus—comb out their hair carefully, then tangle it all they know how; rub it full of burrs, and sleep in it without a cap for a fortnight. This will be a sufficiently close imitation to pass on Broadway. If it should not, however, be quite the thing, an attempt to get through a very large rose bush, head foremost, would make the similitude perfect."

**Take My Hand, Papa.**  
In the dead of the night I am frequently awakened by a little hand stealing out from the crib by my side, with the pleading cry, "Please take my hand, papa!"

Instantly the little boy's hand is grasped, his fears vanish, and, soothed by the consciousness of his father's presence, he falls into sweet sleep again.

We commend this lesson of simple, filial faith and trust to the anxious, sorrowing ones that are found in almost every household. Stretch forth your hand, stricken mourner, although you may be in the deepest darkness and gloom, and fear and anxious suspense may cloud your weary path-way, and that very act will reveal the presence of a loving, compassionate Father, and give you the peace that passeth all understanding.

The darkness may not pass away at once—night may still enfold you in its embrace, but its terrors will be dissipated, its gloom and sadness flee away, and in the simple grasp of the Father's hand, sweet peace will be given, and you will rest securely, knowing that the "morning cometh."

**Congregationalist.**  
We returned home on Thursday, says an editor, after a trip of six hundred miles, in about three and a half days, having, in that time, passed over four States, nine railroads, four oxen and a barouche—Any person who has done more in that time, will please forward his address, and the small balance he owes us.

**"Go to grass!"** said a mother to her daughter. "Well, then, I suppose I'll have to marry," ejaculated the fair damsel. "Why so?" exclaimed the astonished mother. "Because all men are grass." The old lady survived.

**"Why are books the best friends?"** Because when they bore you, you can always shut them up without offence!

**Why is a tight shoe like a fine summer?** Because it makes the corn grow.

**A Gigantic Tree.**  
Some of the Brazilian journals tell astounding stories of a wonderful tree which they say has lately been met with in South America, and which, if their accounts are to be relied on, must be indeed something remarkable. The discovery is said to have been made by a German naturalist, who informs us that the tree in question, which grows on the banks of the Rio Branco, a tributary of the Amazon, belongs to the Malvaceae order, and that its branches form a canopy of verdure of sufficient extent to shelter 10,000 men. A gigantic bird, the toucan, "another wonder of the basin of the Amazon," perches itself on the branches of this tree, far beyond the reach of the Indian's arrow or the rifle which forms the weapon of more civilized men. It is added that the tree is called by the Brazilians, Souina, and that it is very common upon the river banks in the country of the Upper Amazon, where an equatorial temperature prevails.—*Ex.*

**The Danish Ladies** have a peculiar carriage, determined by a slight undulatory movement, which is neither that of French nor English women, but rather approaches the North American style of female deportment. When they are pleasing—and they please very frequently—all the merit is due to nature. Simply clad in woolen dresses—a silk gown is a rarity in the streets of Copenhagen—they employ, to attract attention, none of the thousand tag-rags which constitute the arsenal of coquetry in other countries. If the men never turn their heads to have a second look at a passing pretty woman, the women never deign, by the slightest provocation, to trouble the serenity of the serious and thoughtful passenger. Wrought to be grateful for their self-denial, remembering that they have an intelligent smile, white teeth, abundance of fair and silky hair, and eyes like morsels of the azure sky.—*A Frenchman in Denmark.*

**WHAT A NEGRO THOUGHT OF SHERMAN.**—A letter from Raleigh says: As Gen. Sherman was riding through the streets of Raleigh on one occasion he was pointed out to a party of blacks gathered on the corner.

"Lord, Masser, is dat Gen'l Sherman?" said one of the old men. "Why, bless your soul, dey told us he had long whiskers, way down to his knees. Dey told us he had big eyes and ears, and had horns—"

Why Lord bless my heart—dat General Sherman? Why, all us niggers used to run when dey holler Sherman. Why, all de white folks run. Yes, run! and hide demselves. Why, Wheeler's cavalry, when dey dun hear of 'Sherman's a coming,' would run. Lord, it made old Johnston run to hear of dat man. Ise glad I've seen him, though. I just wanted to see de man what made old massa run so."

**BE CAREFUL.**—An exchange states that there is more danger attending the blowing out of kerosene lamps from the top than many people suppose. Several instances are recorded in which lives have been lost, or severe and permanent bodily injury inflicted, by the explosion of lamps from this practice. The following explanation of the causes producing such explosions are well worth heeding:

1st. The oil in the lamp is generally low, leaving more room for gas.

2d. The gas is very inflammable, and will always explode when ignited.

3d. In blowing the blaze down, it is liable to ignite the gas.

**A physician in Springfield, Mass.** was recently called to attend a soldier's widow through a long and severe attack of pneumonia. He rode six miles for every visit during some of the severest weather of the past winter, and on her recovery presented her with his bill of nearly fifty dollars, receipted in full "in consideration of services rendered to his country, by her lamented husband."

**The Richmond rebels** have taught the ladies of that city to hate the Yankees to such a degree as to cause them to resolve not to call their children, should they have any after Grant, or Sherman, or Sheridan, or Butler. Since the Yankee boys have gone into the city, these same ladies have fallen in love with their brass coats and blue buttons, and the next thing we shall hear of is, that they will be marrying some of our soldier boys.

**CLEAN YOUR CELLARS.**—We would urge upon our citizens the necessity of immediately cleaning their cellars, and removing therefrom everything that might prove detrimental to health.

Those who neglect this, cultivate an Upas tree in our midst, which sooner or later must scatter its noxious exhalations abroad, poisoning the atmosphere, and creating sickness in various forms.

**In Utica, on Monday, Mrs. Catharine Jordan** was killed by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. She was trying to blow it out with her shawl when she hit the chimney and the lamp burst.

**The tree under which Grant and Pemberton** held their interview which resulted in the capitulation of Vicksburg has disappeared, root, branch, trunk and all, carried off by souvenir hunters.

**Fencing is the latest fashion in Paris.** Like skating in New York, it has become a fashion with many ladies, as well as gentlemen. By and by a lady will call out and "pick" on the field of honor, any one of the opposite sex who may chance to be slighted.

**A friend of ours** was congratulating himself upon having recently taken a very pleasant trip. Upon inquiry, we found that he had tripped and fell into a young lady's lap.

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## Reduction of the Expenditures of the Navy.

Immediately after the capture of Fort Fisher the reduction in the expenditures of the Navy Department was commenced, and the final collapse of the rebellion has enabled such dispositions to be made as will, it is estimated, reduce the naval expenditures at least one half. The North Atlantic Squadron has been reduced from ninety to thirty vessels, and all the other squadrons have been largely reduced as rapidly as possible. The Mississippi Squadron is being still more largely reduced than even the North Atlantic. All resignations of officers tendered are accepted, and a large proportion of the men are being discharged. Orders have been issued to the chiefs of the various Bureaus to immediately investigate and at once reduce to the lowest point the expenditures of their Bureaus.—All extra labor at the Navy Yard has been ordered stopped. Large reductions in all purchases for the naval service are also ordered, and there is to be no further accumulation of ordnance or of other property and material, especially of a perishable character. The officers of the Department having such matters in charge have been directed, in advertising for contracts for supplies for the coming year, to put the amounts required at the lowest possible figures for the service rendered. The Navy Department has been the most economically administered of any branch of the Government.

## The Work of Retrenchment.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—A large number of resignations of army and naval officers are now being daily received at the War and Navy Departments, which are being accepted as fast as received, the government having decided to reduce the land and naval forces as speedily as possible. In order to assist in reducing the expenses of the Quartermaster's Department, it has been decided to discharge all watchmen and detail enlisted men to guard the property of the Department.

About fifteen hundred of the Union soldiers formerly imprisoned at Andersonville, Ga., having been transferred to Florida, were, on the morning of the 28th ult., transported by the Rebels down the Florida Central Railroad to within ten miles of Jacksonville, where they were unconditionally released and left to make their way into the Union lines, which several hundred of them reached before night. All presented a pitiful appearance, and many were barely able to walk; but their joy was great on finding themselves once again under the protection of the old flag.

General Wilson's splendid force of cavalry raiders arrived at Savannah last Friday, after having completed a most sweeping and magnificently successful tour of over six hundred and fifty miles through the heart of Alabama and Georgia, in a region of country before but little touched by the war. General Wilson left Chickasaw, Alabama, on the 22d of March, and moved southward through the State as far as Selma, in the meantime defeating and routing in several engagements the forces of Forrest, Roddy, Adams, and other notorious Rebels, capturing towns and seizing and destroying immense amounts of Rebel property. Thence he marched eastward and crossed into Georgia, carrying everything before him. His various engagements and captures of towns, cotton, cannon, and all manner of stores, have been already from time to time chronicled.

An important order has been issued in Richmond which affects all persons who were in the civil and military service of the Rebel Government, no matter what their rank or employment. All such will be permitted to take the amnesty oath, and will receive the corresponding certificate.—Those excluded from the benefit of the amnesty oath can make applications for pardon and restoration to civil rights, which applications will be received and forwarded through the proper channels for the action of the President of the United States. The fact that such persons have voluntarily come forward and taken the oath of allegiance will be evidence of their intention to resume the status of loyal citizens, and constitute ground for Executive clemency.

TRAVEL TO AND FROM EUROPE.—The steamers leaving New York and Boston for Europe, now go out, in almost every instance, as full of passengers as they can accommodate, and there are indications that the travel to Europe, throughout the summer, is to be greater than it has been any season since the commencement of the war.

Advices from Florida represent that an agreement for the surrender of all the rebel troops in Florida was arrived at in a conference of several hours' duration between Gen. Volges, Union commander of the district of Florida, and the rebel General Sam Jones, which took place on the 25th ult.

The Indianapolis Journal says the same team of six large white horses which were attached to the carriage in which Mr. Lincoln rode while passing through that city in 1861, en route from Springfield, Illinois, to Washington, District of Columbia, conveyed the horse containing his remains in the procession which took place in that city on Sunday week.

The United Brethren Church of Reading was broken into, a few nights ago, and robbed of the mourning material with which the interior was draped, the communion cup, and the covering of the pulpit.

A Memphis despatch reports that the rebel Jeff. Thompson surrendered himself and his "entire army," on Tuesday last, to Captain Mitchell, of the United States Navy. Jeff.'s "entire army" must by this time constitute no very formidable force.

The pay of a large number of officers has been stopped by order of the Paymaster General, until they render their proper accounts and vouchers of stores to the Quartermaster's Department.

Texas has a hard time of it. Settled by all the old rebels of the States forty years ago, she is to be the receptacle of all the new ones of the present time.

The portraits of ex-Governor Toucy and Seymour, two sympathizers with the rebellion, have been removed from the Senate Chamber of Connecticut.

There is a Pennsylvania soldier who has lost both arms, both legs and one eye, and remains alive to tell the story.

Out of eight thousand rank and file, prisoners of war, confined last week in Fort Delaware, but three men declined to renew their allegiance to the United States.—These three were men in hospital, too feeble to shift for themselves and without friends at home to go to, and, therefore, reluctant to be discharged from hospital and board. Of the Rebel officers confined in Fort Delaware, 2,000 in all, but 300 renewed their allegiance prior to the reception of the news of Joe Johnston's surrender. Since then all of them, or very nearly all of them, have signified to the military authorities of the post their wish to do so. Generals Page and Barringer, the two general officer prisoners confined there, head the list. Both officers and men (of these Fort Delaware prisoners of war) are discharged and sent to their homes at the rate of about 200 a day.

The facts stated above make it certain that even, if so disposed, the rebel leaders, now fugitives from justice, can no longer influence any portion of the people of the South to renew acts of hostility against the Government.

THE LAST DITCH.—We have heard and laughed a good deal about the "last ditch" of the rebels, and have often puzzled our brains to find out where it was. The *Pittsburg Gazette* has at length made the grand discovery, and describes it to be their unfathomed impudence. Without an army, without a government, without any homes, and almost without food—prowling about like fugitives and vagabonds, they yet take it upon themselves to dictate terms to their conquerors, and they seem to get along better at that than they did at fighting. The "most unkindest cut of all" upon us, that Sherman, after making the greatest march on record, blundered into their "last ditch" and broke his neck.

OPENING OF TRADE WITH THE SOUTHERN STATES.—It is understood that the government has under consideration an immediate removal of all restrictions on trade and commerce with the Southern States. The subject will come before the Cabinet again at the meeting on Tuesday next, and some definite determination may then be arrived at. The late order removes the military restrictions, and expressly excepts "such restrictions as are imposed by the act of Congress and regulations in pursuance thereof prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury."—*N. Y. Herald.*

LARGE SALE OF COTTON AT NEW YORK.—Six thousand bales of Savannah cotton were sold on government account, on Thursday, in New York, payable in gold. The prices were fully up to those current in the open market. Fully good middling, 37½; middlings, 32½; low do., 28½; good ordinary, 25½; ordinary, 24½; pickings, 12½. The auctioneer, before the sale, began, stating that a dispatch had been received from Mr. Simon Draper, at Charleston, stating that no more than 5,000 bales would be found in that city—a fact which the auctioneer thought ought to put up prices 3 cents per lb. here. The total amount realized by the sale was \$888,746 in gold.

The Rebel General Baker, on receiving the news of the surrender of Lee's army, ordered the destruction of the long and costly bridge by which the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad crossed the Branch river at Weldon. Four splendid locomotives were placed on the bridge and the structure fired. A more wicked, causeless and wanton act has not been committed during the war. The people of North Carolina are much incensed at it, and openly declare they will shoot Baker if he falls into their hands. The bridge and property destroyed is valued at a quarter of a million dollars.

REDUCTION IN COAL.—The coal trade is unusually depressed, and owners find it impossible to effect sales at present high prices. A large reduction has therefore taken place in wholesale prices, which, if it ought, to cause a reduction of two dollars a ton to consumers, with a prospect of a further decline soon.—*N. Y. Advertiser.*

It is reported, says the *New York Times*, that the construction placed by the Attorney General upon the terms of Grant and Lee will not be literally enforced, and the rebel Rebels will be free from molestation so long as they conduct themselves in a becoming manner.

The rebel Gen. Rhett has taken the oath of allegiance at Fort Delaware, and 375 other rebels confined there, having done the same, have left for the West.

## Married.

On Tuesday evening, May 2nd, by Rev. A. T. Geisenhainer, J. CASSET NEDLEY, Esq., to Miss ALICE SCHUMUCKER, daughter of Rev. Dr. Schumucker, all of this place.

On the evening of the 16th ult., in Littlestown, Pa., by Rev. S. Henry, Mr. THOMAS H. BERTER, of Littlestown, Md., to Miss GEORGIANA L. H. SWOPE, of Littlestown, Adams county, Pa.

On the 4th inst., in this place, by Rev. W. R. H. Deistrich, Mr. ANDREW H. BEITLER, of Mountjoy township, to Miss SUFFIE, daughter of Mr. Nicholas Moritz, of Straban township, this county.

On the 2d inst., by Rev. J. A. Boll, Mr. PETER HOFFMAN to Mrs. NANCY ORNDORFF, both of Gettysburg.

On the 25th ult., by Rev. B. A. Shorb, Mr. ADAM HARTLAUB to Miss AGNES SMITH, both of Mountpleasant township.

At the Gr. Rev. Parsonage, New Oxford, by Rev. W. E. Davis, Mr. PHILIP H. STAUB to Miss SARAH A. MUMFERT, both near Abbottstown.

## Died.

On Tuesday the 24 of May, inst., at Lewistown, Pa., Miss HANNAH MARGARET, daughter of Rev. O. McClean, in the 22d year of her age.

On the 20th ult., in the "Emory Hospital," at Washington, D. C., of chronic diarrhoea, DAVID T. TAYLOR, member of Co. K, 134th Reg. P. V., aged 42 years and 3 days. His remains were interred in Ever Green Cemetery on Friday last.

In Franklin township, on the 27th of April, GEORGE HEERING, aged 18 years 5 months and 7 days.

April 18th, near Abbottstown, CHARLES P. TOPPINS, aged 5 months and 4 days.

April 19th, near New Chester, EMMA O., daughter of Susan Strangler, aged 3 months and 8 days.

In Menallen township, CHARLOTTE JANE, daughter of Charles and Mary Ann Stewart, died on the 11th of April, aged 11 months and 26 days.

On the 24th of April, CHRISTIAN EBBMAN, son of William and Matilda Ebbman, of Beardsville, aged 1 year 4 months and 28 days.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—Subscriptions have been started here for raising a fund to be applied to the purchase of a farm home, with an appropriate mansion, near Springfield, Ill., for the family of President Lincoln. It is intended to be a tribute from a grateful people to the merit of their beloved martyred President, by which his family may be rendered independent and his memory perpetuated in practice and useful manner. Individual subscriptions are not to exceed five dollars.

## The Markets.

GETTYSBURG—MONDAY LAST.  
Superfine Flour.....\$7 75 to 8 00  
Wheat.....1 00 to 1 15  
Rye.....70 to 85  
Corn.....1 15 to 1 25  
Rye Flour.....1 15 to 1 25  
Buckwheat Meal.....1 25  
Clover Seed.....4 00  
Timothy Seed.....2 50  
Flax Seed.....2 00  
Barley.....1 00  
Oats.....75  
Plaster of Paris, per bag.....11 50  
Do, per bag.....50  
Guano per hundred.....1 25 to 1 30

BALTIMORE—MONDAY LAST.  
Flour.....\$7 75 to 8 00  
Wheat.....2 10 to 2 30  
Rye.....1 10 to 1 15  
Corn.....1 20 to 1 30  
Oats.....77 to 78  
Hay, in bales.....18 00 to 20 00

## Dividend.

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK, May 2, 1865.  
The Directors of this Bank have today declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT, payable on and after Monday next, the 8th inst. The income tax on this Dividend will be paid by the Bank.  
T. D. CARSON, Cashier.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

EDITOR OF SENTINEL.—Dear Sir:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I have, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectively remove, in ten days Pimples, Blisters, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

It will also remove those disagreeable Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, which direct and indirect formation that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days.

All applications answered by return mail through the means of express.

W. H. CHAPMAN, Chemist, Feb. 23.—3m. 331 Broadway, New York.

WHISKERS! WHISKERS!—Do you want Whiskers or Moustaches? Our Grecian Compound will force them to grow on the smoothest face of chin, or hair on bald heads, in six weeks. Price, 1.00. Sent by mail anywhere, closely sealed, on receipt of price.

Address, WARNER & CO., Box 138, Brooklyn, N. Y. [Feb. 14.—1y.]

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The undersigned, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years, with a severe lung affection and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescriptions is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be valuable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Feb. 14.—3m. Williamsburg, Kings county, New York.

Old Eyes Made New.  
A PAMPHLET directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 12 cents. Address  
J. B. FODD, M. D., 1130 Broadway, N. Y.

WHISKERS!!—Those wishing a fine set of whiskers, a nice moustache, or a beautiful head of glossy hair, will please read the card of THOS. F. CHAPMAN, and order part of this paper. [Feb. 28.—3m.]

DEAFNESS, Blindness and Catarrh, treated with the utmost success, by Dr. J. ISAACSON, O. E. List and Aurist, formerly of Leyden, Holland, No. 310 Pine Street, Philadelphia. Testimonials from the City and County can be seen at his Office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. [June 28.—1y.]

Dr. Marshall's Catarrh Snuff.  
This Snuff has thoroughly proved itself to be the best article known for curing the Catarrh, Cold in the Head and Headache. It has been found an excellent remedy in many cases of Sore Eyes, Deafness has been removed by it, and hearing has often been greatly improved by its use.

It is fragrant and agreeable, and gives immediate relief to the dull heavy pains caused by diseases of the head. The sensations after it opens and purges out all obstructions, strengthens the glands, and gives new strength to the parts affected. More than thirty years of sale and use of Dr. Marshall's Catarrh and Headache Snuff, has proved its great value for all the common diseases of the head, and at this moment stands higher than ever before.

It is recommended by many of the best physicians, and is used with great success and satisfaction everywhere. Read the certificate of wholesale Druggists in 1864.

The undersigned having for many years been acquainted with Dr. Marshall's Catarrh and Headache Snuff, and sold it in our wholesale trade, cheerfully state, that we believe it to be equal, in every respect, to the recommendations given of it for the cure of Catarrh Affections, and that it is decidedly the best article we have ever known for all common diseases of the head.

Burr & Perry, Reed, Austin & Co., Brown, Lamson & Co., Reed, Cutler & Co., Seth W. Emerson, Wilson, Parlin & Co., Henshaw, Edmund & Co., New York. J. H. May, Portland, Maine; Barnes & Park, A. S. & D. Sands, Stephen Paul & Co., Israel Miller & Co., McKesson & Robbins, A. L. Scott & Co., M. Ward, Closs & Co., Bush & Gale, New York.

For Sale by all Druggists. Try it. Nov. 15.—1y

CALICOES, as low as 12½ cents, at FAINESTOCK'S.

BROWN AND BLEACHED MUSLINS, at 12½ and 15 cents, at FAINESTOCK'S.

MILLINERY GOODS, a large and choice assortment to be had cheap, at FAINESTOCK'S.

CALL EARLY, if you want cheap and desirable Goods—where you cannot fail to be pleased, at FAINESTOCK'S.

## Notice.

LETTERS testamentary on the Estate of DANIEL BAKER, (Poter,) late of Hamilton township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE H. BAKER, DANIEL S. BAKER, Executors.

May 2.—2m. The first named Executor resides in Abbottstown, and the last named in Hamilton township.

## Notice.

LETTERS testamentary on the Estate of JOHN RHEA, late of Hamilton township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES MARSHALL, ELIZABETH ANDREWS, Executors.

May 2.—2m. The first named Executor resides in Hamilton township, and the last in Highland township.

## Dividend.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF GETTYSBURG, May 1, 1865.  
The President and Directors of this Institution have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of 4½ per cent, payable on or after the 10th inst.

GEO. ALBOLD, Cashier.

## Turnpike Dividend.

THE President and Managers of the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company have this day declared a Dividend of ONE PER CENT, payable on or after the 8th inst.

J. H. McCLELLAN, Treasurer.

## Look at This!

13,000 GOOD NEW BRICKS FOR SALE, and 2,000 old ones.—They will be sold very cheap. Inquire of the Printer.

## NEW AND CHEAP GOODS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

## Fainestock Brothers.

HAVE received, and are now opening, a large and varied stock of SPRING GOODS to which they invite the attention of buyers. In Dress Goods their stock consists of

Bombazines, Alpaca, Shallices, Delaines, Mozambique, Mohair, Melange, Calicoes, &c.

of every style and quality, and which cannot fail to please.

For Gentlemen's wear, we have a choice selection of

CLOTHS, FANCY CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

and low priced Pants Goods, at prices which we guarantee to give satisfaction. In Domestic, we can offer MUSLINS FROM 12½ CENTS UPWARDS.

In addition to the above we have increased our stock of Queensware and Hardware at reduced prices. Also, a large stock of GROCERIES AT THE LOWEST RATES.

In fact, our stock comprises everything which customers may desire, and at prices lower than any other establishment in the county. All we ask, is an examination to satisfy all that it is to their interest to give us a call.

FAINESTOCK BROTHERS.

May 2.

## Notice.

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the "Paxton Protection Company" of Pennsylvania, for the renewal of a Certificate of Stock (for Fifty Shares) issued by said Company in the name of Dr. T. T. TATE, said Certificate having been lost or stolen on or about the 20th day of March last.

T. T. TATE April 15, 1865.

## Notice.

THE first account of Joseph L. Shorb, Esq., Committee of the person and estate of Samuel Sweeney, (Lunatic), has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 23d day of MAY next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JACOB BUSHEY, Prothy.

April 25, 1865. id\*

## Notice.

THE first account of John Orondorf, Trustee of John Kist and Wife, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 23d day of MAY next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JACOB BUSHEY, Prothy.

April 25, 1865. id\*

## Notice.

THE first and final account of Abraham Rickes, Assignee of Elias Fickes and Nancy A., his wife, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 23d day of MAY next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JACOB BUSHEY, Prothy.

April 25, 1865. id\*

## A GREY FUR TIPPET

WAS left at the house of the Editor, at an evening party on the 9th. The owner is requested to call for it. [April 18.]

## FRESH ARRIVAL.

JUST received a large supply of Spring and Summer Hats, the cheapest and best, considering the times—ever brought to Gettysburg. Call and see them at the cheap Shoe and Hat Store south east corner of the Diamond.

JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH.

## ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,

CORNER FOURTH AND GRANT STREETS, PITTSBURG, PA.

V. FEHL, Proprietor.

This House is in a central location, and convenient to the R. R. Depots and Steam Boat Landings.

Aug. 2.—1y.

## Wanted.

A GOOD FARM, IN ADAMS COUNTY, FOR which I will exchange one or more Farms of choice land in Iowa, and pay the difference.

GEO. ARNOLD.

## W. A. DUNCAN &amp; J. H. WHITE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to them, including the procuring of Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, and all other claims against the United States and State Governments.

Office in North West Corner of Diamond, Gettysburg, Penn'a.

April 8, 1865.—3t

Wanted.

A YOUTH of 15 to 17 years of age, to learn the Watchmaking and Jewellery business; he must be of good moral character and possess a fair share of mechanical talent. No compensation allowed the first year.

JOSEPH BEVAN.

Gettysburg, Feb. 7.

BROWN SUGARS, from 14 to 18 cents, at FAINESTOCK'S.

## Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the Administrators of the Estate of William L. Rinehart, Administratrix of William L. Rinehart, deceased, have been appointed by the Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of MAY, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., viz:

159. The first account of J. Kersey Cook, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Jesse Cook, late of Menallen township, deceased.

160. The first and final account of Jeremiah Warner, Administrator of Catharine Warner, late of Union township, deceased, as settled by R. M. Adams, one of the Administrators of Jeremiah Warner, deceased.

161. First account of Peter B. Kaufman, Executor of the last will and testament of John Hartman, deceased.

162. The second and final account of John Burkholder, Executor of the last will and testament of Isaac D. Warren, deceased.

163. The second and final account of Joseph Riddlemoser, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Riddlemoser, deceased.

164. The account of Abraham Lillich, Executor of the last will and testament of John Lillich, deceased.

165. The account of Andrew Rife, Guardian of Michael Leatz, (formerly Rife), minor child of Joseph Rife, deceased.

166. The account of Augustus Detrick, Administrator of the estate of Margaret Trone, deceased.

167. First and final account of John Felix, Administrator of Francis Felix, deceased.

168. First and final account of Dan'l Bowers, Administrator de bonis non of Josiah Bowers, deceased.

169. The second and final account of John Ginter, Administrator of the estate of Adam Marshall, deceased.

170. The first account of Henry Thomas and Margaret E. Lockhart, Administrators of David Lockhart, late of Straban township, deceased.

171. First and final account of Mary L. Bittinger, Administratrix of Wm. H. H. Dearloff, deceased.

172. First and final account of Frederick Bittinger, Administrator of Simon Bittinger, deceased.

173. First and final account of John G. Brinkerhoff and Isaac F. Brinkerhoff, Administrators of Isaac Brinkerhoff, deceased.

174. The first account of Isaac F. Brinkerhoff, Executor of the will of Samuel Harman, deceased.

175. First and final account of Dan'l B. Baer, Administrator of Margaret Linert, deceased.

176. First and final account of Daniel B. Baer, Administrator of Jacob Linert, deceased.

177. The first account of Susanna Hoeft and George Robinson, Administrators of the estate of Jacob Hoeft, deceased.

178. First and final account of Jacob Keefe, Executor of the last will and testament of John Jacob Keefe, deceased.

179. First and final account of Israel Little, Administrator of Conrad Walter, deceased, of Franklin township.

180. First account of Burkhardt Vert and Amos Rex, Administrators of Jacob Rex, deceased.

181. The second account of Hugh McElhenry, Administrator de bonis non with the will of the said Hugh McElhenry, late of Straban township.

182. First and final account of Wm. Peoples, Administrator of the estate of Eleanor Peoples, late of Frederick county, Md., and formerly of Adams county.

183. First and final account of Isaac Robinson, Executor of the last will and testament of Robert Robinson, deceased.



## THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Tuesday Evening, May 9, 1865.

Hon. Wm. McSherry, State Senator, has our thanks for a copy of the General Laws passed at the last session of the Legislature.

During the heavy rain on Saturday morning, lightning struck the house of Mr. Christiana Benner, near town, but fortunately did no damage beyond tearing up a part of the roof and breaking a rafter.

## Two Little Girls Drowned!

On Tuesday last, two little step daughters of Mr. Leinart, in the vicinity of East Berlin, were drowned in the Cosowago, during the absence of Mr. L. and their mother at Hanover. The cattle had got out of the yard, and three of the children started in search of them. Some of the cattle had got across the stream, and they took a boat that was there and partly filled with water. They got along safely until about midway, when the boat tilted, and all fell into the water. The oldest of the party, a boy of about 14, who was able to swim, made his escape, but hearing the shriek of his sisters he rushed in a second time to rescue them; but all was in vain—they perished. Their names were Amanda C. Collins, aged 11 years 5 months and 2 days; Sarah Ellen Collins, aged 7 years 6 months and 9 days. The bodies were recovered, and interred at Abbotstown on Wednesday.

We regret to learn that JOSEPH ELDEN, of Bendersville, and a member of company D 20th regiment, P. V., was killed in the second day's fight in front of Petersburg. He was aged about 37 years. This is the third brother of the Elden family who has fallen in defence of their country within the last ten months. THOMAS was wounded in the Battle of the Wilderness and died afterwards in the hospital; HENRY W. was captured at Cold Harbor, and starved to death whilst in the hands of the rebels at Florence, S. C.; and JOSEPH was shot through the breast and killed as above stated.

## Fatal Accident.

On Saturday, April 29, as Mr. HENRY MASTER, residing near Littlestown, was going to that town on a spring wagon, with two horses attached, some of the gearing became disarranged and the horses took fright and ran off, precipitating Mr. Master from the wagon. He fell with his head on the ground, with such force as to cause a dislocation of the fourth and fifth vertebrae of the neck, as was revealed by a post mortem examination by Drs. R. S. Seiss and T. O. Kinzer. Notwithstanding this severe injury, Mr. Master retained his consciousness until Sunday morning at eight o'clock, and until fifteen minutes before his death. Complete paralysis of both upper and lower extremities, and also of the trunk, had taken place. His death was calm and easy as though he had only fallen asleep.—Star.

## Stammering Cured!

Dr. J. H. BARR, who never fails to cure impediments of speech, will be found for consultation, at the Eagle Hotel in Gettysburg, on the 17th and 18th of this month. Dr. BARR's new method of curing stammering has never been known to fail. So certain of success is he in all cases, that he requires no pay until his patient is cured. All persons of ordinary intelligence can be cured in less than an hour.

"The Oil Spring Petroleum Company" was recently organized in this county, with the following officers: President, Charles J. Tyson; Vice President, Wm. D. Himes; Secretary, R. G. McCreary; Treasurer, Robert Sheads. Directors, Joseph J. Kubo, David M. Myers, D. K. Snyder, J. H. Shireman, Robert Sheads, Wm. D. Himes, R. G. McCreary, Charles J. Tyson, Jacob Benner.

The Company has purchased 356 acres of oil land in Deerfield township, Morgan county, Ohio, a productive oil region, and are making arrangements to develop their lands immediately.

An advertisement of Russell's Reaper and Mower will be found in another column. Mr. Wm. Wible, residing near this place, is an agent for the sale of this celebrated machine, than which none other has given greater satisfaction. It has been thoroughly tried, over three thousand having been sold since its introduction in this county. Its superiority is acknowledged by all who have tried it, and those in want of machines should not fail to advise Mr. Wible accordingly, at once.

Benjamin G. Harris, the Secessionist member of Congress from the lower counties of Maryland, is now on trial before a military court at Washington, and the case excites much attention. There appears to be some very strong testimony against him, of endeavor to injure the loyal cause.

The subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan, on Friday, reached the magnificent sum of nearly seven millions and a half of dollars.

REMOVAL.—E. H. MINNEN has removed his Periodical Store, and Confectionery, to the building nearly opposite Christ Church. Particulars next week.

## Soldiers' National Cemetery.

Work on the Soldiers' National Cemetery at this place is progressing handsomely, about sixty hands being employed in the various departments.

The substantial granite wall, extending along the west and southwest sides, is completed, and only needs the finishing of the coping, which Mr. Powers will soon do. It is one of the best structures of the kind we have ever seen, and bids fair to withstand time's ravages for centuries to come. The iron railing dividing the National from Ever Green Cemetery has also been put up, and gives much satisfaction, being neat, substantial, and altogether in good taste. It is constructed of gas pipe and metal posts, and is to be lined with hedge shrubbery.—The gateway and iron fence in front have been completed likewise, and elicit general admiration. The six massive iron posts constitute the most striking feature of the gateway, three of which are placed on either side. Upon each of the two principal posts are inscribed in raised letters the names of the several States whose sons are buried within the enclosure, and on the top of each is perched a large American Eagle, in iron, majestically looking down upon those who pass the portals of this sacred spot. The main avenue is being macadamized, and the trees and shrubs planted, all strictly in accordance with the plan.—Ninety-five different varieties of trees have been selected, many of the most choice, in all numbering about one thousand—furnished by Mr. GEORGE PETERS, near Bendersville. Messrs. CONROY and HARVEY, the contractors for cutting and setting the headstones, are at work with a considerable force of hands, and are making a good job of it. The material for the National Monument is now being collected, and the foundation will probably be laid during the summer. It will occupy a central and very commanding position, and when completed will, no doubt, be a grand specimen of American art and liberality, fit to commemorate a great historic event.

The general management of the work is in the hands of DAVID WILLS, Esq., of this place, President of the Association, with Mr. DANIEL K. SNYDER acting as Foreman on the grounds.—Compiler.

## The Last of Earth.

The remains of President Lincoln were interred at Springfield, Illinois, on Thursday. The funeral procession, an immense one, was under Major General Hooker, Marshal in Chief, and Brigadier General Cook and Oaks. There were seven Governors present, with a large number of members of Congress, and State municipal authorities, Free Masons, Odd Fellows, &c. Bishop Simpson delivered the funeral address. The scene was a most impressive one, and deeply affected the thousands present.

## The Conspirators.

Jeff. Davis and several leading rebels will be included in the bill of indictment before the military court for the trial of the murderers now in custody, and yet to be captured. It has been determined to push the trial rapidly through. The court will sit early and late. Six stenographers will be on hand to take down testimony and write it out the same day. It has not yet been determined whether it will be open or not, but the present probability is, that it will.

Mrs. Surratt and sixteen leading male conspirators are now confined in the old penitentiary building, at Washington, hand cuffed, closely guarded and forbidden intercourse with one another, and with outsiders.

The confession of Harrold, and the documentary evidence found on Booth's body, fastens, beyond cavil, the plot and its fall sanction upon Jeff. Davis and his Canada commissioners. The whole point of land known as the Washington Arsenal is under a strong military guard.

## Gratuitous!!

Early in May we shall commence the publication of another exceedingly interesting serial, entitled HELEN MCGREGOR; OR, CONQUEST AND SACRIFICE, from the pen of a gifted American author. The high moral and religious tone of the stories written for and published in the Sunday School Times bespeak for this new one a welcome in every Christian home.

We will send a package of specimens of the Sunday School Times of different dates, free, to any Pastor or Superintendent who will send us stamps to pay postage on the parcel. Two cents, 4 copies; four cents, 8 copies; six cents, 12 copies; ten cents, 20 copies, &c. Address J. C. GARRIGUES & Co., Publishers and Booksellers, Philadelphia, Pa.

## THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

On Thursday last both Houses of the Connecticut Legislature unanimously ratified the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. Twenty-two States have, therefore, now made the ratification, including Louisiana, Tennessee and Arkansas. When New Hampshire, Iowa, California and Oregon shall follow their example, the assent of only one more State of the Union will be necessary. Will it be Kentucky, or some of the States which have been in rebellion? Supposing such States to be recognized, the amendment will be carried without Delaware or New Jersey, which rejected it.

## The Army of the Potomac.

The van of the Army of the Potomac, Lieutenant Gen. Grant, reached Manchester on Thursday evening, from City Point, en route for Washington. The four years' work of suppressing the rebellion being virtually accomplished, the grand old army is on its way back to the point from whence it set out in 1861. The different corps will rest in Manchester for several days, girding up their loins, then set out in light marching order through Richmond upon an easy homeward march. "Home again" is the song upon ten thousand lips, and ten thousand hearts respond, "filled with joy to meet their friends once more." The heavy equipments and paraphernalia of the army will go around by water.

## Late from Europe.

The news of the surrender of the Rebel armies has been received in Europe, and created great sensation. The London Times says the end has come to the attempt to establish a Southern Confederacy, and the Army of the Union it ridiculed a short time ago, it now says, "is entitled to rank among the very first of military nations, and the Federal Generals more with as quick rapidity and attack as Napoleon's Marshals." At Liverpool and Brussels great demonstrations were had in honor of our victories. What now must be the feelings of the English holders of the Rebel bonds? Echo answers—what?

The assassination of President Lincoln and the attempted assassination of Secretary Seward has created the most profound sensation of horror throughout Europe, calling forth everywhere expressions of sympathy and respect. Large meetings had been held in London, Liverpool, and other cities and towns, and resolutions denouncing the murder adopted. In both Houses of Parliament the sad news was announced, and notice given by Earl Russell and Lord Grey of addresses requesting Queen Victoria to express the sorrow and indignation of England. In Paris universal regret was expressed; and the Chamber of Deputies in Italy was draped in mourning, and resolutions of grief adopted.

The complicity of Jefferson Davis and other leaders of the rebellion with the horrible tragedy that has placed this nation in mourning, and that will brand with eternal infamy the names of all connected with it, must now be apparent to the minds of all, in view of the proclamation of President Johnson, which we publish in another column. All doubt is now removed, and the fact made patent that the assassination of the President was the work of the Richmond Government and its authorized agents, for the signature of the President of the United States would not be lightly used in charging such a heinous crime upon any unless there was incontrovertible evidence to support the grave accusation.—President Johnson says in his proclamation that "it appears from evidence in the Bureau of Military Justice that the atrocious murder of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, and the attempted assassination of the Honorable William H. Seward, Secretary of State, were incited, concerted and procured by and between Jefferson Davis, late of Richmond, Virginia, and Jacob Thompson, Clement C. Clay, Beverly Tucker, George N. Saunders, William C. Cleary, and other Rebels and traitors against the Government of the United States, harbored in Canada." What must be the feelings of the sympathizers and abettors with the accused rebellion that incites such crimes in its aid we cannot say, but no loyal man can envy them. Deny it as they may, the fact stands before them that the rebellion they have been assisting has been the cause of murder and it has borne its legitimate fruit. That the ends of justice may be served the President offers a reward of \$100,000 for the arrest of the chief of the assassins, Jefferson Davis, within the limits of the United States, and \$25,000 reward for the arrest of either Clement C. Clay, Jacob Thompson, George N. Saunders and Beverly Tucker, and \$10,000 for the arrest of William C. Cleary, late clerk of C. C. Clay. A description of the murderers is directed to be published for the information of the people at large.

It would be better that the tools of their arch-conspirators, Harrold, Azorod, and all the others now confined in Washington, should escape, than that Davis or any of those named in the Proclamation of the President should go unwhipped of justice. They are the real murderers of Abraham Lincoln and at the same time the would-be murderers of the nation. A vigorous pursuit will no doubt be kept up until Davis is hunted down. It needs no prospect of pecuniary reward to incite to his apprehension, as the exertions now being made by his whereabouts place him at Yorkville, S. C., on the 28th ult., which point Stoneman reached on the subsequent day. Yorkville is in the northern part of South Carolina, eighty-six miles north of Columbia, near the North Carolina line, and in a mountainous region. We do not believe that he can escape to the coast or across the Mississippi, but may hide himself for a short time in the mountain fastnesses, from which he will eventually be driven. Nearly all the others whose names are given are in Canada, one of them, Cleary, being actually in the hands of the authorities at Toronto, where an indictment has been found against him for a breach of the neutrality laws. As criminals, the Government has a right to demand their extradition, and probably ere this has done so.—The public mind will have no rest until all the conspirators in the great crime have had their just deserts.

Last week the confidence of the people in our Government was expressed by their voluntary subscription of over Forty Millions of Dollars!

The health of Secretary Seward and his son is improving.

## Death of President Lincoln.

The Resolutions of the Bar of the city of Chicago adopted on Monday week, were presented on Saturday morning to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern district of Illinois, Hon. Thomas Drummond presiding, and by him ordered to be spread upon the records of the Court. Appropriate remarks were made by his honor and other members of the Bar.—JOSEPH P. CLARKSON, Esq., formerly of Gettysburg, now of Chicago, addressed the Court as follows:

May it please your Honor, So general and eloquent have been the expressions of sorrow from my professional brethren, since the nation's recent terrible affliction, that it is almost impossible now to embody in words the deep feelings of mournful indignation which fill all our hearts, without a repetition of much that has been already said. I have attended, during the past week, the meetings of the bar, and, in sympathetic silence, have joined in the common lamentation over our great loss, but till this time, have refrained from intruding any words of mine, when I have seen so many who were desirous of giving language to the emotions of their full hearts. I cannot, however, even at the risk of repetition, allow myself longer to withhold my own public tribute as a fellow citizen, fellow lawyer and a personal acquaintance, to the memory and the character of our great, good and noble dead. Yet, after all, sir, little has been said that is new, little has been heard that was not before well known of the name, the history, the character and the everlasting fame of the late President, Illinois' own honored son.

Language of affectionate regard, of respect, of admiration, of encomium, is apt to spring to our lips on any occasion when we are called upon to act at the decease of a professional brother; and the earnest desire to seek nothing but good of the dead, not infrequently prompts words and expressions which possibly the record of the one who has left us may not always strictly justify. Such is not the case now. We all honored Abraham Lincoln as a fellow citizen of the State of Illinois, we esteemed him as an illustrious member of the bar of the State of Illinois, we admired and extolled him as the great Emancipator, the chosen instrument in God's hands for the regeneration of a race of enslaved human beings, we loved him as the creator's noblest handiwork—an honest man, and a true patriot, the single purpose and effort of whose public life has been the preservation of the institutions, the honor and the liberty of his whole country. And now we mourn him as the martyr who, after having carried us safely through our momentous national crisis, just when the sunlight was beginning to stream gloriously through the darkness, has been called upon to lay down his own precious life for the same cause which he had so successfully advocated and well nigh finished.

I have said that little has been spoken of him that was new, or unknown to us—how utterly free from embellishment or hyperbole is this remark! Perhaps the most shining quality in his noble nature, that which most endeared him to all, was his frankness, his transparency of heart, his entire freedom from cant, from hypocrisy, from duplicity, from chicanery in word or act. As he was, so he was seen and known of all men. Whatever he conscientiously believed to be right, that he said and did, no less, no more, without mental reservation, without the concealment of diplomacy. Thus it is that his life private and public, his language and his actions since he filled this country's eye, have been as familiar to all as household words. We know him as thoroughly as we loved him, and so it comes to pass, that the words of woe which shroud the nation now are those which brothers wear when brothers die, or children when a kind and loving father has been taken from them.

Four years ago the sun of the iniquitous, the accursed rebellion, which has made a mourning house of a whole nation, rose upon the fresh made grave of one of the cherished sons of Illinois, who, had his life been spared to his country, would have added ten-fold to the already exalted stature of his statesmanship and patriotism by the unwavering fidelity to the Constitution and the Union, with which he would have upheld the right arm of him whom we now lament.

Four years later the sun of that same God-defying rebellion is descending into the night of immortal infamy over the martyred remains of that other cherished son of Illinois, who illustrated by his life and death the same pure and exalted patriotism.

Four years ago, the echoes of the cannon of Charleston harbor, and the maddened shouts of America's traitorous, recreant sons, who had dared to trail in the dust the old flag of our love, were yet ringing in our ears, when the hearts of the people of our great State were smitten by the saddest intelligence of the untimely death of him whom we had all then learned to admire.—Four years later, when the thunders of our triumphant armies, and the jubiliations of millions of happy men, in North and South, over a preserved and redeemed nation, still vex the air of heaven, we are to pay our last homage of grateful love to him whom we most honored, him who most honored us, in the same place, in the same month, and almost upon the same day.

Lincoln and Douglas! The prophet and the martyr! The statesman, who with unerring sagacity foresaw the struggle, and foretold the issue, and who prayed that his life might be spared that he might take his part in the great work to be done, and the martyr hero, who well and faithfully bore the heat and toil and burden of the day, and laid him down to rest in his triumphant evening, and in the high noon tide of his own eternal fame! Together they will sleep beneath the soil of their and our own home, honored in their memories, cherished in our hearts, as the exponents of true, exalted American patriotism.

It is no easy task, sir, to contemplate and to speak calmly and dispassionately of the foul wrong done to freedom, to humanity, to high Heaven, by this last atrocious act of treason, which will astound the civilized world. Of what avails it—what palliation will it be—except to vindicate the outraged laws—to blot out the miserable life of the assassin—who, if he escape the hand of justice, and shrink from the remorseless clutch of the suicide, shall haunt the earth while he lives, with a brand upon his forehead.

head blacker and deeper than that of the first Cain—hated by all men, accursed by the life of our loved leader was sped by the blood stained hand of treason and rebellion. It was the legitimate, the crowning iniquity of the same heads, the same hearts, the same hands which plotted the destruction of their country—which, for four years, have labored in their infamous purpose to blot out the stars and to read asunder forever the folds of "the flag of the free heart's hope and home."

In my humble way I have been one of those in this nation whose sympathies have never since the commencement of this struggle, in thought, word or deed, been manifested or expressed for treason and rebellion, nor for rebels and traitors, any where, in any guise. Finally, under all circumstances, in every exigency, to the Constitution, the Union, and the flag of my country, have been, and shall be, whilst I have life, my text and my creed. And yet, after this rebellion had been crushed out, as I believe it has been, by armed loyalty, the magnanimity and the mercy which so influenced the actions of the good man we have lost, and had begun to indicate his future policy of clemency towards subjugated rebels, did not fail to find some response in my own heart, as they doubtless did in the hearts of most of us.

But I also devoutly believe that there is a God of retributive Justice, and now that treason and rebellion have, by this their last enormity, piled their monument of infamy so high, that it mocks that God of Justice, I believe that universal, unqualified clemency to the traitors and rebels who have filled to overflowing our cup of misery, would be an insult to the nations of the earth, a further stain upon our country's history, and a crime for which we ourselves would merit the wrath of that same God of Justice.—Let the right be done, and the immutable laws of God, who hates and punishes wrong, be vindicated. When eternal expiation, or the sword of stern justice and outraged humanity shall have thoroughly purged this land from all the men who have instigated and fostered this unholy rebellion, and when the day shall come that no one who claims the rights and enjoys the privileges of citizenship under this Government, the best the world has ever known, shall dare to raise his hand or voice in active or sympathetic treason, any where within our borders—then and not before then, shall the fiendish murder of Abraham Lincoln cease to be a shame and a blot upon the history of our country, and then and not until then, shall we, as a nation, be free from its responsibility.

## Taking the Oath.

Most of the prominent officials and citizens of Richmond have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States government, and there is a general disposition among the mass of citizens to follow their example. Among those who have subscribed to the oath are Joseph Mayo, Mayor of Richmond; Judge William H. Lyons, Judge of the Hustings Court; Littleton Tazewell, Prosecuting Attorney in the same court; James K. Caskie, recorder; Thomas U. Dudley, city sergeant; Judge Meredith, of the Circuit Court of Richmond; P. H. Aylett, late Prosecuting Attorney of the Confederate States District Court; Joseph K. Anderson, proprietor of the "Frederick Iron Works; William H. Macfarland, president of the Farmers Bank, and other less prominent. Physicians, lawyers, and professional men generally, with some few exceptions, have taken the oath of allegiance and resumed the practice of their professions. We have no data upon which to calculate the number of oaths administered, but the aggregate embraces a large percentage of the male resident population.

Before the adjournment of the Rebel Congress they passed a bill authorizing their Secretary of the Treasury to receive from citizens donations of money, bonds, jewelry and plate, to be used in sustaining the Rebel credit, and credulous women gave their silver coffee pots and sugar dishes, and their cherished spoons—their earrings and bracelets, swelling the stealings with which the instigator of the murder of the President of the United States and his colleagues started out in their travels. The Richmond Whig of Tuesday says that a report has reached that city that all of the silver contributed under the law had been captured in the country somewhere beyond Farmville. It is said there were three or four ambulances loaded with silver cream pots, sugar dishes, coffee pots, urns, spoons, &c.

It is reported that in the approaching trials for the great conspiracy ten or twelve persons will be charged with murder—two of the number being women.—These do not include the accomplices after the fact—those guilty of harboring the assassins. The trials are to take place in the Arsenal Building. It is said that Booth's body has been interred in a plot of ground near the Washington Penitentiary, and the earth so smoothed over it that the place is not likely to be ever identified. Arrests continue to be made of parties implicated in the murder.

Measures have been instituted to restore the whole State of Virginia to the Union. Governor Pierpont is to transfer the State government from Alexandria to Richmond, and immediately convene the loyal Legislature and inaugurate loyal State authority in all Eastern Virginia.

On Thursday the remains of the martyr President were consigned to their final resting place at his former home, Springfield, Ill. In Washington and elsewhere the public buildings were closed, and during the day minute guns were fired in this city at the several military posts and headquarters throughout the country. At Springfield the greatest multitude gathered to attend assembled in the city, and the demonstrations of sorrow were sincere and heartfelt.

Troops are arriving daily from the late field of active operations in the South, preparatory to the disbanding of a large number of them.

In San Francisco there is a Chinese doctor named Li-Po Tai, who makes an income of \$20,000 per year.

The value of the estate left by the late President Lincoln is estimated at \$25,000.

## Important Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—President Johnson to day issued the following important proclamation:

## BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—A PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas, it appears from evidence in the Bureau of Military Justice, that the atrocious murder of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, and the attempted assassination of the Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, were incited, concerted and procured by and between Jefferson Davis, late of Richmond, Virginia, and Jacob Thompson, Clement C. Clay, Beverly Tucker, George N. Saunders, William C. Cleary, and other Rebels and traitors against the Government of the United States, harbored in Canada:

Now, therefore, to the end that justice may be done, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do offer and promise for the arrest of said person, or either of them, within the limits of the United States, so that they can be brought to trial the following rewards:

One hundred thousand dollars for the arrest of Jefferson Davis.  
Twenty five thousand dollars for the arrest of Clement C. Clay. Twenty five thousand dollars for the arrest of Jacob Thompson, late of Mississippi. Twenty five thousand dollars for the arrest of Beverly Tucker. Ten thousand dollars for the arrest of William C. Cleary, late clerk of Clement C. Clay.

The Provost Marshal General of the U. States is directed to cause a description of said persons, with notice of the above rewards, to be published.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the U. States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty five, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.  
By the President:  
W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

## ANECDOTE OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

A woman in a faded shawl and hood, somewhat advanced in life, was admitted, in her turn, to the President. Her husband and three sons, all she had in the world, enlisted. Her husband had been killed, and she had come to ask the President to release to her the oldest son. Being satisfied of the truthfulness of her story, he said, "Certainly, if her prop was taken away, she was justly entitled to one of her boys." He immediately wrote an order for the discharge of the young man. The poor woman thanked him very gratefully, and went away. On reaching the army she found that this son had been in a recent engagement, was wounded, and taken to a hospital. She found the hospital, but the boy was dead, or died while she was there. The surgeon in charge made a memorandum of the facts upon the back of the President's order, and, almost broken-hearted, the poor woman found her way again into his presence. He was much affected by her appearance and story, and said, "I know what you wish me to do now, and I shall do it without your asking. I shall release to you your second son." Upon this he took up his pen and commenced writing the order. While he was writing the poor woman stood by his side, the tears running down her face, and passed her hand softly over his head, stroking his rough hair, as if I have seen a fond mother do to a son. By the time he had finished writing his own heart and eyes were full. He handed her the paper—"Now," said he, "you have one and I one of the other two left; that is no more than right." She took the paper, and reverently placing her hand again upon his head, the tears still upon her cheeks, said, "The Lord bless you, Mr. President. May you live a thousand years, and may you always be the head of this great nation."

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—The Oregon papers mention the hanging of fifteen horse thieves and highwaymen in Walla Walla and Bots counties, by Lynch law, within a short time. Vigilance committees had a list of one hundred and fifty rogues who will be driven out of the country or punished.

Arizona advices to the 12th of April mention another fight with the Apaches, in which twelve Indians were killed, and one soldier was killed and one wounded.—The Indians fled. Gilbert W. Hopkins, a member of the Arizona Legislature, Carlos Smith, one of the officers of that body, and several other whites, had lately been murdered by the Indians.

The crops in California all look well. The deposits in the mint during the last month amounted to two millions two hundred and twenty five thousand dollars.

The heads of the several War and Navy Bureaus evince great assiduity in perfecting arrangements for an early introduction of the retrenchment policy. As near as can be done consistent with the public service those two branches of service will be circumscribed to a peace standard. The Ordnance Department has discharged one hundred operatives, and workmen from the several arsenals of the navy yard and Arsenal are daily discharged.

Numbers of men heretofore in the military service of the government as staff officers, &c., are now seen on the streets in citizens apparel; an indication that they have already anticipated the action of the government.

GIVING BURIAL TO THE DEAD.—For some days past details have been made from the colored troops, who have been sent out with trenching tools, to the battle-fields around Richmond, and employed in the burial of the Union dead lying there exposed for a year past. Several hundred skeletons were put under the sod upon the battle grounds of Gaines' Mill and Cold Harbor, and other battle fields are being attended to in their turn.

PLANT FRUIT TREES.—Let every man who owns an acre of land plant fruit trees in abundance; they will pay. Fruit is good, is healthy, but is scarce always—we never have enough. Plant apples, pears, peaches, plums; you can plant them in a thousand little vacant corners, and they will pay you richly in a few years. Do not neglect it.

The Lincoln Rolling Mill, situated at Hollidaysburg, Pa., was destroyed by fire on the 24th ultimo. The property was valued at \$125,000, and insured for \$40,000.